

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

THE HENDRICK MACHINE COMPANY AND ITS WORKS.

A Simple but Perfect Process of Manufacture—How Absolutely Pure Ice is Obtained—The Cold Storage of Fruits and Meat.

From the day that the Hendrick Machine Ice Company commenced business in Los Angeles the success of the enterprise has been assured. The company at once put the price of ice at such a figure that the general public could use it, and what was before a luxury for the rich came into the everyday life of the man of moderate means. Not only was this the case in Los Angeles, but the company extended its operations to neighboring towns, and have established branches in San Bernardino and Pasadena, in both of which places they are doing a thriving business, their product giving general satisfaction wherever introduced, and they are shipping ice as far as Barstow. Of course the rivals of the Hendrick company were not pleased to see their trade slipping away from them, and to offset its steadily increasing popularity an article was recently published in a Pasadena paper reflecting severely on the manufactured ice, both as to its purity and its quality. As a result of this article is used in the city, and as the Hendrick company has invested a large amount of money in their plant, a Times reporter was yesterday detailed to go out to the works, investigate the process of manufacture, and also to make inquiries of consumers and others as to what they thought of the Hendrick ice.

The reporter met C. E. Tibbets, superintendent of the ice department, and on stating his business, that gentleman at once placed himself at his disposal, and showed him over the building, the first place visited was the room where the ice is manufactured. Here absolute cleanliness prevailed, and as the ice was in all stages of manufacture, the reporter had ample facilities for seeing everything. The water from which the ice is made is procured from a 50-foot driven well, the outside of the building, and is sent to the tank, through which the water filters. After it is pumped up, it is first boiled, then filtered, making it absolutely pure. In fact, any chemist will say that this method cannot be improved on. The water is then run into tanks, and is frozen by means of a bath, each can containing a cake of pure, clear ice, weighing 105 pounds. The only chemical used in the process is ammonia, and a drop of this is brought in contact with the ice. In fact the process is so simple that a child can understand it, and a single visit will convince the most skeptical that from the nature of things there can be nothing injurious about the ice. There is no secret about the matter, and everything and anything is open for inspection.

Mr. Tibbets told the reporter that the company found a ready market for its product, and it is more than likely that before another season they will have to increase their capacity. Some of the customers at first had an idea that the manufactured ice was not as good as the natural, but after the process was explained, and they gave it a trial, they soon changed their minds, and were as ready as the reporter to give it a trial. From the ice-cream the reporter was shown through the engine-room, in charge of "Cap" Richards, one of the best machinists on the coast. Here the reporter saw the progress, but the same cleanliness prevailed, and Mr. Richards explained the filtering process and other arrangements. The entire building is lighted by electricity, the Houston-Thompson system being used, and the motive power is furnished by an electric engine.

After looking through the engine-room, the reporter was taken to the office, where he met F. R. Bevan, the assistant treasurer, and was shown through the cold-storage department of the immense institution. There are 21 rooms for cold storage, which are rented out to parties or produce is taken on storage at very reasonable rates. The temperature in these rooms can be reduced to the freezing point, but ordinarily ranges from 35° to 40°, this being cold enough for all practical purposes. One of these compartments has been taken by the Southwestern Dressed Beef Company, and is filled with fresh meats, which are much improved by this cold storage, and when it becomes better understood no man will be used until it has been treated by this process. The company also take all kinds of produce, fruits and vegetables on storage, which can be kept as long as desired. From the cold-storage rooms a visit was paid to the pork department.

where a number of men were found employed. There are six smokehouses in this department, each having a capacity of 35,000 pounds, or one carload. The hams are brought out in pickle, and are soaked from six to eight hours, according to age, after which they are put in the smoke-houses and smoked, only hickory wood being used. The result is a perfect ham, which finds a ready market with local wholesale houses and jobbers. This branch of the business is also growing rapidly, and before the season is out will require more room. Mr. Dodsworth, the general manager of the institution, was also seen, and when asked how he was pleased with the prospects of the company, said that they had exceeded his expectations, and he was more than satisfied with the business, by the way, is the only coast man in the concern, and has contributed to a great extent in building up the business.

After leaving the works several of the larger customers of the concern were interviewed, and all expressed themselves as more than pleased with the ice. The Vienna Bakery said that it gave general satisfaction, and was as good for every purpose, but lasted much longer than the natural ice. The Santa Fé Railroad Company, which also uses about 3000 pounds a day, were of the same opinion, and were others who were asked about it.

A well-known expert, when asked whether manufactured ice was injurious or not, laughed at the idea. He said that if the water was boiled and filtered it was of course as pure as it could be made, and for that reason was better than the natural ice. There was not a single case on record where any bad results had followed the use of manufactured ice. There were cases where it was said without cause, and he had been conveyed in natural ice, but he did not know that such was the case. He only knew that by the improved processes artificial ice was as good as could be had.

In this view of the case, there is no doubt that the Hendrick ice is as good as any in the world, and it is only a question of time when its use will be general throughout this section of the State. As an evidence of the growing popularity of manufactured ice, it is said that the Hendrick ice company is also selling about five tons a day from a small manufactory in the city.

SHAMEFUL CASE.

A Woman Dying from Abuse and Neglect.

Mrs. J. S. Hall, the woman who has had so much trouble with her husband, the lawyer and real-estate dealer, is in a dying condition, at the Mallard House, on the corner of Los Angeles and Fourth streets.

The treatment of the miserable woman at the hands of her unnatural husband has been commented on in these columns from time to time during the past year. Some eight months ago the couple had a running fight in East Los Angeles, and had it not been for the interference of citizens, the poor woman might have been seriously injured.

This had barely blown over when Hall was arrested on a charge of forgery in Kansas. The woman went to him as soon as she heard of his arrest, and insisted on accompanying him back east.

He stood his trial and was acquitted, and the two again put in an appearance in Los Angeles, but they did not live happily together.

Mrs. Hall claims that she had quite a sum of money from her first husband when she

married Hall, and he has gotten away with it.

At any rate she has had a mighty hard time since their second visit to this city, and now it is said that she is in a dying condition from starvation, while her husband is driving about the city enjoying himself.

The case should be looked into by the Humane Society at once.

THE COURTS.

The Wolf Murder Trial Set for Today.

At the session of the United States Circuit Court on Monday H. W. Latham was admitted to practice on the certificate of the Supreme Court of New York.

The case of Antonio Alex, for murder committed on an Indian reservation, was continued till October 23d at 10 a. m., owing to the absence of some of the witnesses for both sides. Attachments were issued for the witnesses.

The 23 jurors present were excused till next Monday at 10 a. m., and the court adjourned till that time.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court met yesterday, Chief Justice Searles presiding, and Justice Thornton, Sharpsteen, McFarland, Patterson and Works upon the bench.

The following attorneys were admitted to practice: H. Ward and John A. Dunnell, on presentation of licenses from the Supreme Court of Iowa; Oscar A. Tripp, on license from the Supreme Court of Indiana; A. G. Gullion, on license from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; F. W. Burnett, on license from the Supreme Court of Illinois.

The case of People vs. Henry was placed on the present calendar. Ten days allowed appellant to file brief, and 15 days to respond to reply, the cause to be then submitted.

In the case of People vs. Long Yune Yan, respondent was allowed 15 days additional to file brief.

Wilson vs. Moriarty; respondent allowed 20 days from October 13th to file brief, and appellant 30 days to reply; cause then to be submitted.

De Neebeba vs. Curtis; respondent allowed till October 20th to file brief, and appellant 10 days to reply; cause then to be submitted.

In the two cases of the San Diego Land and Town Company vs. Neale et al. six days allowed to file brief, and 15 days to respond to the respondent to reply, the causes then to be submitted.

In the case of Lugo vs. De Toro et al. a motion for continuance was argued and submitted. It was subsequently ordered continued to December 1st.

In the case of Gage vs. Downey was continued till October 13th.

The case of People vs. Rozelle was argued and submitted.

The case of People vs. Lenon was argued and submitted.

Lawyer C. C. Stephens, against whom Horace Bell has presented charges of unprofessional conduct, was ordered to appear in court next Saturday and answer the accusation. A copy of the order was served upon him.

Gray et al. vs. Winder et al.; respondent allowed to October 20th inclusive to file brief and appellant 15 days to answer; cause to be then submitted.

Giant Powder Company vs. the San Diego Flume Company; cause argued and submitted.

Citizens San Diego vs. G. W. Granillas; cause argued and submitted.

Adjoined till today at 10 a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT, DEPARTMENT NO. 1.—JUDGE LANDRETH.

The trial of R. H. Wolff, Bertha Wolff and A. E. Peterson for murder, which was set for yesterday, was continued till today at 10 a. m., owing to sickness in the family of C. C. Stephens, one of the counsel.

Anschlag, the condemned murderer, was brought to court, and new counsel was assigned him to look after his remaining interests.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2.—JUDGE CHENEY.

J. and Eliza Heckenlively against J. B. McArthur, for libel. This cause was tried yesterday by a jury and judgment given for defendant, with costs.

The case of Weyne vs. Aswell was set for trial on October 17th at 10 a. m.

The case of Royal vs. Hunter and Walsh was set for October 16th, at 10 a. m.

In the case of the settlement of the estate of L. Schlessinger, a minor, was continued till October 16th, at 10 a. m. This is the case where B. Cohn, the guardian, is accused of misappropriating moneys of the estate.

Several other probate cases were argued and continued.

JUDGE HUTTON'S COURT.

Ah Pung, who was brought before the court on Monday on a writ of habeas corpus, was discharged.

Smith, Hiddons & Co. vs. Chadwick; a commission was issued to take testimony.

John W. Tucker was granted a decree of divorce from Sallie Tucker, his wife, on Monday.

The breach of promise case of Figueroa against Verdugo was tried, and dismissed by consent of the plaintiff.

The judge performed the marriage ceremony yesterday for Allan G. Ironsides and Maggie Ironsides. The parties were not related.

THE DETECTIVES.

Something About Their Status on the Force.

The cases of the detectives called to appear before the Police Commissioners by Chief Benedict, to show cause why they should not be dismissed for attending the recent prize fight, will come before that body this afternoon. In addition to this it is probable that the matter of Messrs. Harris and Metzler doing private detective work, and receiving pay therefor, will also receive some attention at the hands of the board. So far there has been some misconception as to the present status of affairs, and a few words of explanation are perhaps necessary for a proper understanding of the case. To begin with, Mr. Harris and his appointment, the facts of which are as follows: When Mayor Workman began his crusade on gambling, he was not satisfied with Chief Curdick, and thought that if he had a detective working under his direct orders he could keep better posted as to what was going on in the city, and was authorized to appoint an officer, to be known as the Mayor's detective, to work under his direct orders and report directly to him. Mr. Harris was appointed to this place and given a salary in the Mayor's office. Several others were appointed to work under him, and reported directly to him daily. The reports were probably being on file. Mr. Harris stated at this time that while he knew the games were running, he was powerless to stop them, as he had no authority. Matters were continued in this way for some months, when the difference between the Chief of Police and the Mayor's detective was adjusted, and Mr. Harris moved to the police station, and was henceforth known as captain of detectives. There is no such officer recognized by the city, and no such position was created such an officer, consequently he has no status in law, and is merely held by courtesy. Mr. Harris is the Mayor's detective still, and is only answerable to that official, holding his place by the Mayor's direct appointment, having no connection with the police department proper. As to Metzler's appointment, he was regularly put on the police force, by vote of the commission, and ranks as any other officer, receiving a salary of \$100 per month.

These are the cold facts. As to that moody chestnut about the "lying and spiteful attacks of THE TIMES," that is all moonshine. The only thing that has been published about these detectives has been Livermore's story, where both of them were interviewed and their side of the transaction was given in the most candid manner, and of them has ever made, or attempted to make, any reporter on THE TIMES do anything. This is the whole thing in a nutshell.

The following charges will be laid before the Police Commissioners this afternoon: To the Honorable the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles, GENTLEMEN: I hereby call your attention to the conduct of Emil Harris and Theodore Metzler, city detectives, in a case of my own outside the city limits. I had occasion at the time, the annexed bill and receipt show, to employ those gentlemen in their professional capacity. They were all done outside the city limits. It consisted of a day and a half's work at \$10 per day. They charged me \$40, and received the money, being paid by the city. Mr. Metzler did the work himself, and afterward swore in the case of the People against Lucas, that he received \$15 of the money, leaving a balance of \$25 thereof in Emil Harris's hands. I, therefore, request

NAUGHTY CLARA.

HER RECENT ESCAPE AT THE WOMEN'S HOME.

What Came of Harboring a Girl of Naturally Vicious Tendencies—She Finally Made Off with a Gold Watch and Other Valuables.

The usual quiet and order of the Young Ladies' Home on East Fourth street has recently been much disturbed, and there had been considerable excitement caused by the disappearance of one Clara Huff, a 14-year-old miss, who by the charity of the directors, has been sheltered there for some weeks past.

This institution is entirely distinct from Mrs. Watson's home, with which, in an attempt to report the disturbance above referred to, the Tribune has completely and somewhat enlarged it.

The home on East Fourth street, as every well-informed citizen knows, was established by and is under the auspices of the Flower Festival Society. It is not designed as a reformatory, nor the slightest approach to it, but rather as a home for young ladies who come here strangers, and are employed in offices, stores, military and dress-making establishments, etc. Each one pays for her board in proportion to the salary she receives, and not a finer class of young ladies may be found in the city than the inmates of this home.

Some time since a gentleman discovered on the street a young girl some 14 years of age, who was crying bitterly and seemed in great distress. Upon interrogation she said that she had left home in the morning for school, and on her return at night found her home empty and deserted, her parents having moved, she knew not whither, during the day. She told a pitiful tale, and to make her story go, and night was coming on, the girl was taken to the home on Fourth street, to pass the night. She was an innocent-looking girl, and no objectionable features presenting themselves, she was allowed to stay at the home several days, as no clew could be found to her parents.

Not many days elapsed, however, before one of the young ladies missed her purse, containing \$20. Suspicion pointed to Clara Huff, who, however, positively denied any knowledge of its whereabouts. Matron suspicion did not answer, so the matron searched the young woman and found the money hidden in her bosom. The culprit seemed very penitent, and with sobs and tears promised never to repeat the misdemeanor.

The money was restored to the owner and the matron very properly requested that the light-fingered miss be removed from the home, but the ladies constituting the board of directors of the institution were wisely insisted upon keeping her there, under lock and key, for a few days, till they could decide what to do with her, and suggested sending her to the reformatory in San Francisco.

Clara's mother appeared on the scene meanwhile, and, heart-broken over her wayward daughter, and said she ran away from home on the night when she was discovered on the street. She said she had no influence over her, and was unable to acquiesce in any plan the ladies might suggest as to future arrangements. Later developments, however, gave an altogether different picture of the mother, and an acceptance of her daughter.

The matter was kept very still, and did not reach the court, and new counsel was assigned her to look after her remaining interests.

Accordingly the prisoner was released from her room, and for more than a week she progressed smoothly. Clara made herself useful by attending the door, assisting in dining-room work, etc., and her face began to show signs of improvement.

Her appearances are deceitful, and last Friday afternoon it was discovered that the festive Clara had "skipped" with \$40 in cash, a gold watch and chain and a pair of pearls from the exchange rooms to the value of \$10 or \$15. The ingenious young thief had gained access to the rooms of the cash, gold and chain and jewelry, and by which by experiment she had found to fit. The watch and chain was the property of one of the young ladies, and was highly prized as a gift.

The police were notified at once, and now comes the ridiculous side of the story. This girl is yet in the city, and was recognized on a street car yesterday from the window of an office by one of the young ladies who boards at the home. She has also been repeatedly reported by parties, but the police force is unable to discover her whereabouts.

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of your honorable body that you summon the said Harris and Metzler before you at a time and place to be appointed, to show cause, if any they can, why the said \$25 should not be returned to me, and that your body make any other and further order that may be just and right in the premises. And your petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed.) J. W. DOUGLAS.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 9, 1888.

A DEMOCRATIC WOLF.

Sneaked into a Quaker Church in Temperance clothing.

The Republicans, and especially the Quakers, of Whittier are up in arms against the managers of a so-called Women's Christian Temperance Union meeting at that place the other night.

The managers advertised that a big temperance demonstration would take place in the Quaker church last Saturday evening.

They announced that Miss Burnett, a well-known speaker, would entertain the audience in temperance topics, and a number of Republicans, who are strong believers in temperance, turned out.

But what was their surprise to hear the Quakers on East Fourth street, as every well-informed citizen knows, was established by and is under the auspices of the Flower Festival Society. It is not designed as a reformatory, nor the slightest approach to it, but rather as a home for young ladies who come here strangers, and are employed in offices, stores, military and dress-making establishments, etc. Each one pays for her board in proportion to the salary she receives, and not a finer class of young ladies may be found in the city than the inmates of this home.

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DISBARMENT.

C. C. Stephens' Case Before the Supreme Court.

The matter of the disbarment from practice of C. C. Stephens came up in the Supreme Court yesterday, and was postponed till Saturday next. The accusation sworn to by Horace Bell contains the following allegations:

In December, 1887, there was pending in the Superior Court the now celebrated libel cases of Bell vs. B. A. Stephens, and in the Supreme Court the case of Bell vs. Thornton and R. A. Stephens.

C. C. Stephens, brother of one of the defendants, was the attorney for the defense, in conjunction with G. Wiley Wells. C. C. Stephens informed Bell that Wells was the party really guilty of getting up the libels, and had gone back on the defendants, and had not paid the expenses as he had agreed to.

Hence, C. C. Stephens proposed to give Wells away, and asked in return that Bell should dismiss the libel suits against Thornton and R. A. Stephens. This proposition was accepted by Bell.

In furtherance of this proposition C. C. Stephens furnished Bell with what purported to be a manuscript of the original libel, in the handwriting of Wells. He insisted that the actions against his brother should then be dismissed, but the Major was too foxy for that, and had them continued.

Bell charges that at the solicitation of C. C. Stephens and on the assurance that the written manuscript was by Wells, and that he would furnish copies, and that he would swear out a warrant against Wells, and, after some delay, Wells was brought to book before Justice Taney.

When Wells was first brought before Justice Taney in March, Stephens told Bell that he and Wells were associated in the well-known murder case, and that he wanted to keep on good terms with Wells till after that case was tried. The examination before Justice Taney was put off till April 17th.

At that latter date, when the examination at last took place, C. C. Stephens again fluffed over and was, to the Major's astonishment, found in court as the counsel and defender of G. Wiley Wells. He objected to the examination by reason of sections 801 and 802 of the Penal Code, and obtaining from the Superior Court a writ of prohibition, procured the discharge of his client, Wells.

Bell concludes by aspersing the motives of Mr. Stephens in the actions above narrated, which he says were done for the purpose of getting the libel suits against B. A. Stephens and A. M. Thornton dismissed, which objection, however, he was unsuccessful.

Bell charges Stephens with unprofessional conduct and the violation of his oath as attorney, and asks for the judgment of the court.

Mr. Stephens will appear before the court on Saturday next to answer the charges, when an interesting session may be expected.

Opening of the Medical College.

At 9 o'clock this morning the fourth annual session of the University Medical College will be opened with appropriate exercises. Drs. Kurtz, Lindley and Boyard will make short addresses. Any friends of the institution or of the students will be welcome. The college is located at 219 Aliso street, has undergone quite a metamorphosis, and is now commodious and well adapted to the wants of a medical school. Students have matriculated from various points in the East as well as from the principal points in Southern California. The rapid dispensary at the college for the treatment of the sick poor is open as usual from 12:45 to 1:45 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Butter.

The Royal Produce Company, corner of Main and Eighth streets, have on hand some of the finest butter in the Los Angeles market, three carloads of which they have just received. It is put up in small boxes, tubs, and in rolls, and is a prime article for table use, golden as the buttercups of the East, and as sweet as its fresh clover. It is one of the many articles imported to this section which should be known to the people. What is the matter with the dairymen of this country, that our markets are not supplied with home-made butter equal to the best that is brought from the East?

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Low Gas and Electric Company.

LIGHT, HEAT, POWER.

NOT A DAY SHOULD BE LOST

In selecting your stoves and open gas fires and have them set ready for use before the coldest winds come, as we will be so surprised that we cannot so well and promptly attend to your orders.

Our light and heat is the best in the world and worth double that of any other gaslight, while our family, hotel and restaurant cookers have no equal, of which a visit to our show rooms will convince you.

Ask for pamphlet, which will give you much valuable information.

LOWE GAS AND ELECTRIC CO., 204 S. Main St., Los Angeles

F. A. SALISBURY.

AZTEC COAL COMPANY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

COAL, WOOD, COKE, CHARCOAL AND KINDLINGS.

COAL IN CAR LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Best Coal in the City. Ask Your Dealer for It.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. Mines at Gallup, New Mexico.

Yard, cor. First and Center Sts. Telephone 960.

CABINETS.

\$3 Per Doz. Bertrand \$3 Per Doz.

HAVING TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN CHICAGO'S LEADING GALLERY and three years in this city, employing the most skilled workmen, I can guarantee a first-class job in every respect, which a trial will convince anyone. Baby pictures a specialty. French, English and German spoken.

J. T. BERTRAND, 413 N. Main st., opposite Plaza.

C. Raphael & Co.

SWEEPING.

REDUCTIONS IN PRICES!

ALONG THE ENTIRE LINE.

WE HAVE THE GOODS, AND THEY MUST BE SOLD.

We are determined to name prices in every department that will sell the goods. Our stock embraces

French and American Plate Glass, Window Glass, Mirrors,

ART GLASS.

PAINTS.

Oils, Varnishes & Painters' Supplies,

A COMPLETE STOCK.

SHOW CASES! WE ARE THE ONLY MANUFACTURERS

of show cases in Southern California. We make to order any size or design required, in wood or metal. Usual shapes and sizes always in stock.

A FATAL SHOT.

Inquest on the Primary Election Tragedy.

Harrington, the Democratic Ward Striker, the Aggressor.

Startling Report About Diseased Cattle in California.

Hon. William Williams Making Up the Butte County Republican—A Report on the City of Chester Disaster—San Luis Obispo Has a Jubilee.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] At the inquest in the case of David Donahue, who died recently from the effects of a pistol-bullet wound, received at the hands of William Harrington in the Republican County Committee rooms last month, Thomas Flynn, assistant secretary of the committee, said that he was keeping tally when Harrington came in and protested against the returns from the Twenty-ninth precinct. In the hubbub which followed he saw Harrington draw a revolver. Martin Kelly then raised his arm as if to strike him, and Harrington fired. Kelly staggered forward and Harrington fired a second time. Just as he did so a revolver was discharged back of his neck. Witness did not know who fired the latter shot. He found a pistol the next morning on the floor among some papers. It had three of its five chambers empty.

F. L. Tenpin witnessed the shooting. At first it was all done by Harrington. The first time the latter fired, witness thought it was at Donahue. Harrington aimed again at Donahue, and then at a tall man somewhat poorly dressed. After the first shot Kelly called out to Harrington, and raised his cane. Harrington then fired at him three times. Witness heard seven shots in all before he left the room. He did not see Kelly have a pistol. Harrington appeared to have his back against the wall or safe, so that no one could attack him from behind. A. J. Healy, a reporter, testified that when Harrington made his protest, the crowd began pushing him toward the wall. A young man attempted to strike Harrington from behind. A shot was immediately fired, and Kelly fell to the ground. On the second shot Donahue dropped to the floor, exclaiming that he was shot, and at the third shot Harrington fell. A number of other shots were fired, when policemen rushed into the room and seized Harrington, placing him in a hack and taking him to the receiving hospital.

Other parties testified as to the circumstances of the shooting, but differed as to whether Kelly or Donahue was first shot. An adjournment was taken until a further time unannounced.

THREE MEN TO HANG.

The Death Sentence Passed on Lowell's Murderers.

PLACERVILLE, Oct. 9.—Judge Williams' courtroom was crowded today by persons anxious to hear sentence of death passed upon John Olsen, William Drager and W. H. Myers for the murder of John Lowell. The judge denied a motion for a new trial, made by the attorneys of the first two prisoners, on the ground of the late confession made by Myers, exonerating them from complicity in the crime. Stating that their only resource was in executive clemency, the judge fixed November 30th as the date of execution. The prisoners were at first much affected.

Drager, before receiving sentence, told the court that if he were hanged he would be innocent of the crime. He said he was going to do it, but he did not know that Lowell's ranch until he reached there with Myers and Olsen. He did not know Lowell, and knew nothing of his crimes.

Myers, in turn, said that the horses he mentioned to the witnesses, Foamy and Bell, as having been sold for their own belonging to Lowell, but to a man named Williams, and George Ellis was badly injured in the back, and it is probable that his spinal cord is affected. Both men reside here and are married.

STATE POLITICS.

Hon. William Williams at Chico—A Great Demonstration.

CHICO, Oct. 9.—[Special.] The Republicans had the grandest demonstration last night ever held in Butte county. Excursion trains were run from Marysville, Grindley and Biggs.

The procession was long and brilliant. The crowd assembled at the stand could have been less than 4000 or 5000.

Hon. Williams was the speaker, and for two and a half hours he kept the audience spell-bound with his masterly arguments and eloquence.

A Democratic meeting was also held at the same time two blocks away, but Williams had four or five times more hearers than Breckinridge, the Democratic speaker.

Williams' arguments were most convincing, and he made many converts to the cause of protection of home industries.

SAN FRANCISCO DEMOCRATS. C. The Democratic City and County Convention met this evening and completed its municipal ticket, as follows: For Tax Collector, Joseph Spanier; Treasurer, Christian Bick; District Attorney, P. F. Dunne; City and County Attorney, George Flournoy; City and County Surveyor, S. Harrison Smith; Public Administrator, J. C. Penner; Recorder, John B. McIntyre; Coroner, Dr. W. E. Taylor.

DISEASED CATTLE.

A Government Agent Makes a Start.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] At a special meeting of the City Board of Health this afternoon, the question of diseased meat was discussed. Dr. C. R. Mercer, United States Agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was present, and laid before the board some results of his investigations in this state. He said the condition of cattle in the entire valley of California is one of rotteness, and that he had seen diseased cattle at Santa Barbara and San Diego. Animals have died near towns from anthrax and Texas fever, and we have traced their history. It seems that these diseased cattle are from San Joaquin county to the Salinas Valley. Dr. Beowell, who assisted Dr. Mercer with his investigations, was instructed to draw up an ordinance, which will be presented to the Supervisors, providing that only stamped meat be sold in the city.

INCENDIARISM.

Firebugs in an Idaho Town—Heavy Losses.

PORTLAND (Or.), Oct. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] A special from Moscow, Idaho, says: A disastrous fire broke out in this city this morning. It was discovered by a night watchman and came from a pile of kindling under one corner of the Reeder block, plainly showing it to be incendiary work. There has been no rain for three months, and as everything was dry hard

TWO RIOTS.

The Chicago Strike Bears the Usual Fruits.

An Attempt to Run Street Cars Causes an Outbreak.

Police Use Their Clubs on the Rioters Without Stint.

Other Eastern Dispatches—Gen. Sheridan's Phalanx of Soldiers to Present a Bill—Marriage of Theodore Tilton's Son—A French Actor's Success at New York.

By Telegram to The Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] The five great street-car systems of the west and north sides are now tied up. The West Side strike began this morning as soon as the last night car was run into the barns. Nearly three-fourths of the population of the city are left without other means of transportation than footing it or riding on extemporized carriages and express wagons.

The bitterness of feeling toward the management of the line appears to increase, and this spirit gives evidence of spreading to outside elements in the population, not under the strikers' control. At Garfield and Lawrence streets a number of boys laid a large plank across the track and fastened it securely with iron spikes. When six Garfield-avenue cars came from their down-town trip they were stopped. The police got out a patrol wagon, but did not offer to remove the obstruction. The strikers immediately surrounded the car, and as a result of their solicitations three of the new men joined their ranks. The success of this strike in Chicago is followed by the boys' example, and riot followed. The street was jammed.

WITH A HOWLING MOB.

and the trucks were covered with obstructions. The employees of the road endeavored to remove the debris, but it was replaced as fast as taken away. Finally the mob became so large and demonstrative that the Sergeant in command of the police ordered a charge. The city was agitated somewhat by the stubbornness of the people, responded with a will. They made a rush and used their clubs freely. Men and boys were injured, and even women were spared. One woman, who was particularly demonstrative, being severely wounded by a club blow on the head.

Altogether about fifteen cars were run at irregular intervals on the North Side during the day. Everywhere the new drivers and conductors were hissed and abused and opprobrious epithets from the crowds which lined the streets.

The strike in the west division was without special incident during the day. A few cars were sent over the principal lines. Early in the afternoon under police guard, but a disturbance broke out among those on the Madison street this evening. As the cars were being run, a crowd of about twenty returned a crowd surged around them in such a compact mass that it was impossible for the horses to move. A platoon of police forced away the crowd, and the cars were following was brought to a sudden stop by a wooden wedge inserted in a switch by some person in the crowd. In a moment after his stop the crowd was a pandemonium. Stones and sticks were hurled at the car and the air rang with bells and curses. A flying brick caught Assistant Superintendent Nagel, who was driving the car, in the stomach. Uttering an oath he pulled a revolver from his pocket and turned toward the crowd. His example was quickly followed by the conductor, but the two men were disarmed with little ceremony by the police. Nagel left the car and was immediately attacked by a Northwestern switchman named Gleason, who was under the influence of liquor. The man had to be manfully clubbed and then set upon in the patrol wagon by several officers before he could be subdued. Others were scarcely less determined, but for the fact that they were unarmed, the fray would scarcely have been finished without loss of life.

RIOTING ON THE WEST SIDE.

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NEW YORK POLITICS.

Registration Largely Increased—Astray Campaign Notes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] The first day of registration took up 85,047 names. On the first day of the following years registration was as stated: 1887, 61,092; 1888, 60,761; 1888, 56,177; and 1884, 74,788.

The total number of voters registered on Brooklyn's second day of registration was 64,507, a total in two days of 118,348. In 1887 the total was 105,000; in 1888, 105,587; in 1886, 75,516; in 1885, 73,532; and in 1884, 98,042.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs held tonight, George H. Lombert, the treasurer, resigned, and Roswell P. Flower was chosen in his place. Mr. Flower accepted, and will at once enter upon his duties.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), Oct. 9.—After a heated debate tonight the General Assembly adopted resolutions disapproving of high license, by a vote of 132 to 58, many being absent and not voting. Strong resolutions regarding the conference abstained from political action of any kind, and from influencing members of churches in political action, were adopted unanimously.

POTOMAC (N. Y.), Oct. 9.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District tonight nominated John L. de Peyster of Troy for Assemblyman. He was the first man to hold the American flag on the capitol, at Richmond, at the close of the war.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The County Democracy completed their slate tonight, the chief nominations being Col. Michael C. Murphy for Sheriff and ex-Senator James Daly for County Clerk.

GOING DOWN.

The Price of Wheat Drops at Chicago and New York.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] A very weak, panicky feeling developed at the opening this morning, wheat, the special feature, going down by the run. November opened 3 cents lower than yesterday's close at \$1.14, and at once dropped to \$1.14. December may continue active options. The forward price is 1 cent lower at \$1.17, and with scarcely any reaction dropped right down 3 cents more to \$1.14, inside of 10 minutes, and at 10 o'clock, half an hour after the opening, was selling at \$1.15. May opened 2 1/2 cents lower at \$1.15, and the early slump went down to \$1.16, but advanced 1/2 cent of a later, and closed at \$1.15. December, at \$1.15, May, at \$1.14.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Wheat there was free selling on large receipts with hitherto bids unloading. Prices weak at \$1.14, \$1.14 1/2, \$1.15, \$1.15 1/2, \$1.16, \$1.16 1/2, \$1.17, \$1.17 1/2, \$1.18, \$1.18 1/2, \$1.19, \$1.19 1/2, \$1.20, \$1.20 1/2, \$1.21, \$1.21 1/2, \$1.22, \$1.22 1/2, \$1.23, \$1.23 1/2, \$1.24, \$1.24 1/2, \$1.25, \$1.25 1/2, \$1.26, \$1.26 1/2, \$1.27, \$1.27 1/2, \$1.28, \$1.28 1/2, \$1.29, \$1.29 1/2, \$1.30, \$1.30 1/2, \$1.31, \$1.31 1/2, \$1.32, \$1.32 1/2, \$1.33, \$1.33 1/2, \$1.34, \$1.34 1/2, \$1.35, \$1.35 1/2, \$1.36, \$1.36 1/2, \$1.37, \$1.37 1/2, \$1.38, \$1.38 1/2, \$1.39, \$1.39 1/2, \$1.40, \$1.40 1/2, \$1.41, \$1.41 1/2, \$1.42, \$1.42 1/2, \$1.43, \$1.43 1/2, \$1.44, \$1.44 1/2, \$1.45, \$1.45 1/2, \$1.46, \$1.46 1/2, \$1.47, \$1.47 1/2, \$1.48, \$1.48 1/2, \$1.49, \$1.49 1/2, \$1.50, \$1.50 1/2, \$1.51, \$1.51 1/2, \$1.52, \$1.52 1/2, \$1.53, \$1.53 1/2, \$1.54, \$1.54 1/2, \$1.55, \$1.55 1/2, \$1.56, \$1.56 1/2, \$1.57, \$1.57 1/2, \$1.58, \$1.58 1/2, \$1.59, \$1.59 1/2, \$1.60, \$1.60 1/2, \$1.61, \$1.61 1/2, \$1.62, \$1.62 1/2, 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